

An RCT of an Internet-based Therapist-assisted Self-management treatment for PTSD

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Background

- ♠ **Most people adapt sufficiently to trauma**
- ♠ **No proven primary prevention of PTSD**
- ♠ **Early PTSD recognition & management is critical**
- ♠ **RCTs of early interventions are limited**
- ♠ **No published RCTs of early intervention for mass violence**

Background

- ♠ **Good evidence for CBT as secondary prevention**
- ♠ **Requires experts in specialty care settings**
- ♠ **Treatments are multi-session, therapist-intensive, and potentially burdensome to organization & patients**
- ♠ **CBT is not widely used**
- ♠ **Does not meet a public health agenda**

Hypothesis

**An Internet-based therapist
assisted self-management
treatment reduces PTSD
symptoms in individuals with
PTSD presenting in the
context of disaster and war**

Study Design

- ♠ **Randomized controlled trial**
- ♠ **Two parallel arms with 3 and 6 month follow-up**
- ♠ **Both intervention arms Internet-based & therapist assisted**
- ♠ **Self-management CBT (SM-CBT) vs. supportive counseling (SC)**
- ♠ **2 hour face-to-face session, followed by self-directed, self-paced, self-help**
- ♠ **8 weeks of daily homework prompted, promoted, and monitored over the web**
- ♠ **Participants logon daily to report symptoms, report progress, and receive instructions**

Method

- ♠ **Participants: PTSD related to military trauma**
- ♠ **Setting: Walter Reed Army Medical Center**
- ♠ **Follow-up: Pre- and post-, 3-, & 6-months**
- ♠ **Participant raters blinded to treatment arm**

Outcomes

- ♠ **Primary: PTSD symptom severity**
- ♠ **Secondary: symptom severity of...**
 - **Depression**
 - **High end-state functioning**

Potential mediators...

- **Program adherence**
- **Web use indicators**

Initial face-to-face session

- ♠ Rationale for program
- ♠ PTSD psychoeducation
- ♠ Treatment plan
- ♠ Breathing control technique (SM-CBT only)
- ♠ Progressive muscle relaxation (SM-CBT only)
- ♠ Cognitive reframing (SM-CBT only)
- ♠ Initial hierarchy generation & explanation and coping skills (SM-CBT only)
- ♠ Web introduction & homework instructions

Self-management CBT

- ♠ **Tasks:**
 - **Assessment**
 - **Initial training**
 - **Initial generation of trigger contexts**
- ♠ **Self-monitoring**
- ♠ **Hierarchy generation**
- ♠ **Skill acquisition**
 - **adaptive self-talk**
 - **deep diaphragmatic breathing**
 - **progressive muscle relaxation)**
- ♠ **Coping skills applied to trigger cues**
- ♠ **Narrative + coping skills**
- ♠ **Relapse prevention**

Supportive counseling

- ♠ **Focus on present day hassles & adversities**
- ♠ **Monitoring**
Empowering information
Empathic feedback
Venting
Insight
Making meaning

Web Features

- ♠ Progress is monitored easily
- ♠ PRN and planned phone calls, e-mails
- ♠ Automatic notifications (e.g., if depression level is high)
- ♠ Automated progression with flexibility
- ♠ Data collection is seamless
- ♠ Automatic built-in praise
- ♠ Web usage data

Measures

♣ Clinical Interview

- PTSD Symptom Scale (PSS-I; Foa et al., 1993)
- Select modules of the SCID

♣ Self-Report Measures

- Demographic Form
- Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test (AUDIT; Babor et al., 1989)
- Beck Anxiety Inventory (BAI; Beck & Steer, 1990)
- Beck Depression Inventory - 2nd Edition (BDI-2; Beck et al., 1996)
- Quality of Life Inventory (Frisch et al., 1992)
- Post-Traumatic Cognitions Inventory (PTCI; Foa, Ehlers, Clark, Tolin, & Orsillo, 1998)
- Inventory of Traumatic Grief (ITG; Prigerson et al, 1999).
- Penn State Worry Questionnaire (PSWQ; Meyer, Miller, Metzger, & Borkovec, 1990)
- Psychosocial Adjustment to Illness Scale (Derogatis, 1986)
- SF-36 (Ware, Snow, & Kosinski, 1993)
- Social Support Questionnaire Short Form (SSQ-6; Sarason et al., 1986)

Therapist burden

- ♠ 5 scheduled calls over 8 weeks
- ♠ ~ 5 minutes each call
- ♠ Rarely did calls last >15 minutes
- ♠ e-mail ~1 per 2 wks
- ♠ e-mail flow typically minimal

Participant adherence

SC participants logon more, but view less, and spend less time...

- ♠ **Mean SM-CBT = 12.2 min/day**
- ♠ **Mean SC = 2.7 min/day**
- ♠ **Mean pages per visit SM-CBT >> SC**
- ♠ **Mean pages per visit SM-CBT = 4.3 pp**
- ♠ **Mean “Web days” = 38.1 (68% of full course)**
- ♠ **Most did not logon daily, but SC > SM-CBT**

Outcomes

- ♠ 46 randomized (23 per group)
- ♠ 34 (74%) completed (17 per group)
- ♠ ITT & completers - significantly sharper symptom decline with time
- ♠ For completers - SM-CBT group had...
 - Lower PTSD interview scores ($d=.95$)
 - Lower depression ($d=1.03$) and anxiety ($d=1.01$)
 - Significantly improved high end state functioning (SM-CBT=29% vs. SC=0% post-tx & SM-CBT=33% vs. SC=0% at 6 months)

Online Symptom Ratings

SM-CBT participants have significantly sharper decline in...

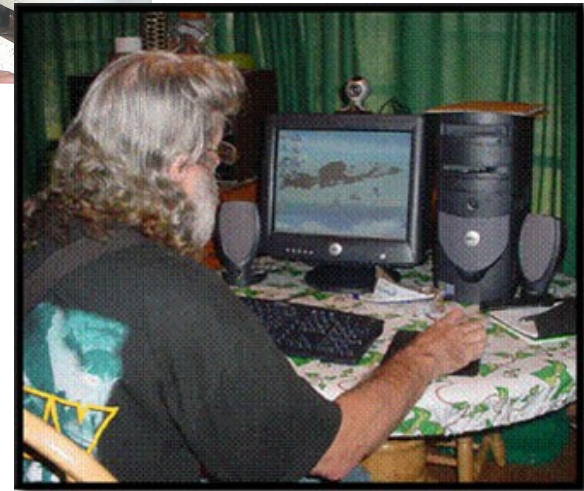
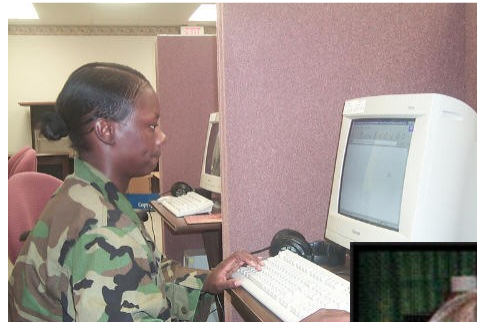
- ♠ Total PTSD symptom severity**
 - ♠ avoidance and hyperarousal symptoms**
 - ♠ global depression**
- ...than SC participants**

In summary

- ♠ **Small trial, but big results!**
- ♠ **Clinically & statistically significant improvements in PTSD, depression, and high end state functioning**
- ♠ **Not a panacea - can't replace specialty care**
- ♠ **Next steps ---**

DESTRESS-PC

Delivery of
Self-
TRaining &
Education for
Stressful
Situations –
Primarily **C**are version



RESPECT-Mil

An Army Program to Improve Mental Health Services in Primary Care

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